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Urban District of Tredegar.



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR

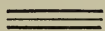
THE YEAR 1937.



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1938

Urban District of Tredegar.



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SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR

THE YEAR 1937.

Tredegar Urban District Council.

Chairman (1937)—Councillor J. Stockton, J.P.

Chairman (1937) Public Health and Housing Committee—
Councillor A. L. Coombes.

Clerk of the Council—J. Trevelyan Phillips, Solicitor.

MEMBERS.

WEST WARD.

Councillor G. H. Cecil
„ T. C. Davies
„ O. Jones
„ J. Stockton

GEORGETOWN WARD.

Councillor J. Bevan
„ D. W. Bowen
„ A. L. Coombes
„ T. J. Thomas

CENTRAL WARD.

Councillor William Allen
„ Lewis Evans
„ W. A. B. Harvey
„ D. J. Jermine

SIRHOWY WARD.

Councillor A. E. Cooke
„ R. I. Davies
„ D. Griffiths, J.P.
„ Rev G. O. Roberts

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health (part time)—

E. T. H. Davies, M.D., M.S. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector (whole time)—

C. G. Watkins, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

Certificated Sanitary Inspector, The Royal Sanitary Institute, 1920.

Certificated Inspector of Meat and other Foods do. 1927.

Second Sanitary Inspector (whole time)—

E. Williams, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.,

Certificated Sanitary Inspector, The Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board, 1933.

Certificated Inspector of Meat and other Foods, The Royal Sanitary
Institute, 1934.

Matron, Ashvale Isolation Hospital—

Miss A. E. W. Robjohns, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Medical Officer's Report.

THE GROVE,
TREDEGAR,

JUNE 22ND, 1938.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council
of Tredegar.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for the year 1937 (which has been drawn up on the lines indicated in Circular 1650 [Wales] issued by the Welsh Board of Health).

Section A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Tredegar was constituted a Local Government District by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 18th June, 1874, and consists of the civil parishes of Tredegar in the County of Monmouth and Dukestown in the County of Brecknock.

Tredegar Parish	...	...	4,360 acres
Dukestown Parish	...	...	3,788 acres
			<hr/>
			8,148 acres
			<hr/>

The Urban District is divided into four Wards, namely, Sirhowy, West, Central and Georgetown Wards. Four seats on the Urban Council are allotted to each Ward, giving a total membership of 16, whilst the County Authority representation is one member for each Ward.

For all administrative purposes the whole of the Urban Area is included in the County of Monmouth. Prior to the operation of the Local Government Act, 1929, the Parish of Tredegar was for Poor Law purposes in the Bedwellty Union and the Parish of Dukestown in the Crickhowell Union

Geographically, the Tredegar Urban Area is situated at the northern entrance or gateway at the head of the Sirhowy Valley and lies on either side of the river Howy, almost at its source. The district runs almost due North and South; its length is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles and its width is rather more than two miles in the extreme North and four furlongs in the extreme South. The moorland in the North is situated on mountain limestone, passing South, this is succeeded by millstone grit, and still further South by the coal-bearing strata of the great South Wales Coalfield, upon which the most populous portion of the district stands. The Southerly portion is bounded by hills on the East and West, ranging from 1,200 to 1,300 feet above datum line; the hills on the North rise to a height of from 1,500 to 1,800 feet.

The elevations, from the southerly point upwards, above sea level between the two extreme points of the district are as follows—

Bedwellty Pits Village	...	...	800 feet.
Ty Trist Collieries	...	...	950 "
Ty Bryn Institution	...	...	1107 "
The Circle	..	...	1027 "
Barclays Bank	...	...	1056 "
The Willows, Church Street	...	...	1016 "
Ashvale Hospital	...	...	1069 "
Shon Sheffrey's Spring	...	...	1200 "
Trevil Quarries	...	...	1350 "

Coal mining is the staple industry of the district. Several of the older pits within the area have been closed down for some considerable time. The newer collieries situated lower down the valley, and beyond the boundary of the district, certainly afford employment for a large number of local workmen, but many of the inhabitants have left the old homesteads and taken up their abode at the model villages that have sprung up nearer their places of work.

The restarting and extension of the limestone quarries at Trevil, in connection with the industrial developments at the Ebbw Vale Steel Works brings with it a ray of hope and encouragement. The extensions and increased activity at the brickworks is also a healthy sign. The site of the Whitehead's Steel Works still remains vacant, despite the Council's efforts towards the setting up of new industries in an endeavour to bring about some measure of prosperity to the district.

The long continued burden of unemployment must of necessity evidence itself in the general standard of health of the community, and the resulting heavy cost of maintaining public assistance shows itself in the rate charges. Against this can be set the many voluntary efforts put forward by both public and private organisations to combat this state of affairs, amongst which may be mentioned, local Allotment Societies, Physical Training Classes, and the good work carried out at the "Hostel of the Good Shepherd," where facilities for recreation, cheap meals, etc., are provided.

The Council are ever diligent in their endeavour for the provision of work schemes, but the securing of permanent employment by the absorption into industry, especially of the younger section of the community, is a matter of the utmost urgency.

Toward the close of the year 1937 the number of registered unemployed persons was in the region of 1,600 (about 20 per cent. of the insurable population) with approximately a similar number of dependent children. While these figures compare very favourably with those of the previous year, it has to be realised that this has been brought about mainly by the exodus of a large number of families and young people, finding work in more prosperous areas, rather than by an appreciable increase of employment within the district.

Population of the district.	Census 1921	...	25,110
"	"	" 1931	23,192
"	"	(Registrar-Generals estimate, 1935)	... 22,120
"	"	"	" 1936) ... 21,780
"	"	"	" 1937) ... 21,140

During the period 1921-1937 there were 8,521 births and 4,626 deaths. That is 3,895 more births than deaths. Against this the population has decreased by 3,970 in the same period.

It can therefore be calculated that during the past 17 years emigration from the district has exceeded immigration to the district by nearly 8,000 persons, an average of about 460 people each year.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Book	...	...	4,873
The Rateable Value of the district is	...		£66,261
The product of a penny rate for the financial year ended 31st March, 1938	...		£220
Total rates in the Pound for that year	...		£1

Amongst the amenities of the district in the social and recreative sphere may be mentioned :—

(a) The Tredegar Workmen's Institute—embracing a well equipped assembly hall and cinema, lending library and reading rooms, facilities for billiards and other pastimes, and having branch Institutes in various parts of the district.

(b) Bedwelty Park—comprising about 25 acres, the gift of the late Right Hon. Viscount Tredegar to the town in the year 1901. Its natural beauty and the excellency of the lay out and management is the envy of the neighbouring districts and provides the means of retreat and relaxation, and also for healthy exercise for both old and young. The sports section is run by the Bedwelty Park Athletic Club, affording facilities for tennis, bowls, etc., and the Council have also provided an open-air swimming pool and a children's playing field.

(c) Recreation Grounds—

(1) Tredegar Recreation Ground. 10·545 acres. Football playing pitches and race track. Show ground annex.

(2) Deighton Recreation Ground. 10·545 acres. Controlled by the Monmouthshire Education Committee. Used as a sports ground for both elementary and secondary school children.

(3) Rhyd Athletic Ground. 11·9 acres (controlled by Miners' Welfare Committee).

The town possesses a very excellent organisation known as Tredegar Workmen's Medical Aid Society, having a membership estimated as embracing 90 per cent. of the entire population. The benefits for contributions paid include medical, dental, ophthalmic, outside hospitals, for appropriate treatments, spa treatment, convalescent homes, specialists, appliances, e.g. artificial limbs, eyes, surgical boots, trusses, &c.

Legislation in Force.

In addition to the tabulated list appended to the report, of adoptive Acts adopted by the Council, the following Private Acts Orders and Byelaws operate in the district :—

Tredegar Water and Gas Act	...	...	1878
" " "	...	...	1882
Tredegar Waterworks Acts	...	...	1891
Tredegar Urban District Council Act	...	...	1920
Tredegar Order ...	...	...	1924
Tredegar Gas (Charges) Order	...	...	1929

Byelaws.

The need for the revision of the byelaws in force in the district has, for a number of years, been expressed in each successive annual report. However, with the consolidation and amendment to certain enactments relating to public health, brought about by the operation since October of the year, of the Public Health Act, 1936, revision is now inevitable.

Byelaws were made and allowed by the Local Government Board on the 30th September, 1901, on the following subjects :—

- Cleansing of Footways.
- Nuisances.
- Removal of offensive and noxious matter.
- Common Lodging Houses.
- Slaughterhouses.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures.

On the 30th November, 1901—

Houses let in lodgings.

Byelaws were made and allowed by the Ministry of Health on the 14th August, 1925, with regard to—

New Streets and Buildings.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate for 1937 shows a decrease ; in fact it is the lowest recorded Nevertheless, it is above that for the County, and still higher in comparison with the figure given for England and Wales.

		Total.		Males.		Female	
Live Births {	Legitimate	...	324	...	167	...	157
	Illegitimate	...	14	...	5	...	9
			<hr/> 338		<hr/> 172		<hr/> 166

Producing a birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of 15·99.

Although it was possible to boast of a slight increase in this rate for 1936 as against the previous year, the rapid fall which steadily followed the War period continues, till now it is considerably less than half that of the early part of the present century and appreciably below the average death rate for that period.

As an illustration a few of these rates are quoted, *i.e.*—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.
1901	... 40·43	... 19·93	... 1937
1908	... 39·85	... 18·15	...
1914	... 38·31	... 17·90	... 15·99

		Total.		Males.		Females	
Stillbirths {	Legitimate	...	20	...	9	...	11
	Illegitimate	...	—	...	—	...	—
			<hr/> 20		<hr/> 9		<hr/> 11

It is satisfactory to note a decided drop from the previous year. None-the-less the rather high rate per 1,000 (live and stillbirths) of 55·86 is in excess of that for both County and Country.

1936	...	78·88	1934	...	57·21
1935	...	48·25	1933	...	56·72

A comparison of these rates calculated per 1,000 population is:—

		Live Births.	Stillbirths
England and Wales	...	14·9	0·60
Administrative County	...	15·5	0·90
Tredegar Urban Area	...	15·99	0·94

Death Rate.

The number of deaths during the year 1937 was:—

Males	Females	Total
138	114	252

A death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of 11·92.

1936	..	12·71	1933	...	11·46
1935	...	11·21	1932	...	10·95
1934	...	12·13	1931	...	11·76

This constitutes a very pleasing feature of the report, and is substantially lower than the death rate for the Administrative County and also that for England and Wales. It is by no means the lowest rate recorded for the district, as for 1926, the very excellent figure of 9·92 was given. It can however be termed as highly satisfactory, when it is considered, that a large proportion of the younger element are forced by reason of economic circumstances to permanently leave the district, thereby resulting in a greater percentage of older folk, the reverse of what normally was the case when work was plentiful, attracting the youth of the countryside to within the borders of the coalfield.

Deaths according to Age Groups.

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Total all Ages
Males	13	5	3	2	1	9	11	43	51	138
Females	12	1	3	-	2	16	3	35	42	114
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 93	<hr/> 252

The Registrar-General gives as the comparability factor, or as it is now styled, the Areal Comparability Factor (A.C.F.), for adjusting the local death rate, the figure similar to that for the year 1936, namely 1·16.

That is to say, in order to bring the crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 population) comparable from a mortality point of view with the crude death rate of the Country as a whole, or with the similarly adjusted death rate of any other local area, the crude death rate of 11.92 for the Tredegar Urban Area has to be multiplied by 1.16.

The local crude death rate adjusted accordingly to form the comparability factor is therefore 13.82.

The main causes of death during the year were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Total Deaths
Heart Disease ...	39	31	70	27.77
Other defined diseases ...	14	7	21	8.33
Cancer ...	9	11	20	7.93
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	9	11	20	7.93
Congenital debility, malformation, premature birth, etc.	7	10	17	6.74
Pneumonia ..	12	4	16	6.35
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...	3	10	13	5.16
Other circulatory diseases ...	8	5	13	5.16
Bronchitis ...	7	5	12	4.76
Other violence .	7	2	9	3.75
Acute or Chronic Nephritis	6	3	9	3.75

In respect to the age groups of persons 65 years and over, the following may be of interest—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths of persons between the ages 70-75	21	11	32
„ „ „ 75-80	11	13	24
„ „ „ 80-85	3	5	8
„ „ „ 85-90	4	—	4

Maternal Death Rate.

Deaths from—

Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	1
Other Puerperal Causes	...	2
		<hr/>
		3

These three maternal deaths are responsible for the high rate of 8.38 per 1,000 (live and still) births.

It is hopefully anticipated that the County Scheme of Midwifery Service now in operation will, amongst other benefits, have the tendency to greatly lessen the incidence of diseases and mortality of this origin.

	Puerperal Sepsis		Others		Total	
	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 total births	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 total births	per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 total births
England and Wales ...	0'97	0'94	2'26	2'17	3'23	3'11
County ...	1'64	1'55	2'88	2'72	4'52	4'27
Tredegar ...	2'95	2'79	5'91	5'58	8'87	8'38

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under one year:—

		Total.		Males.		Females
Legitimate	...	24	...	13	...	11
Illegitimate	...	1	...	NIL	...	1
		25		13		12

A rate of **73·96** for all infants per 1,000 live births.

England and Wales ... 58. Administrative County ... 63'9

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 74'07

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... 71'43

1937 has by no means maintained the remarkable record of the previous year, when Tredegar proclaimed the very low infant mortality rate of 49'72.

It will be seen the rate is substantially higher than that for England and Wales and considerably above that for the County. In these days of highly efficient sanitary services and hygiene, it is a matter of much concern, when it is stated that out of every 13-14 babies born one died before reaching the age of one year. For this reason it would perhaps be rather unfair to make comparison with the rates for years of three or four decades gone by, when the figures were anything from 120-180.

Despite the facilities to hand at the present day, counteracted to some degree no doubt by poverty and privation, however, such matters as anti natal

care, the general health of the mother, bad housing, overcrowding, etc., are contributory factors which play no small part in bringing about a high infantile mortality rate.

It is noteworthy however, that during 1937 an infantile mortality rate of nil was registered for the months of January, September and October.

	Total.	Males.	Females
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	2	2	NIL
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	NIL	NIL	NIL
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	2	NIL	2
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 2

The total number of deaths under these headings :—

For the year 1936 was ...	2
„ „ 1935 „ ...	7
„ „ 1934 „ ...	1
„ „ 1933 „ ...	5
„ „ 1932 „ ...	8

The rate of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis under two years of age for :—

England and Wales per 1,000 live births ..	5·8
Tredegar Urban Area „ „ ...	5·9

Statistical Tables appertaining to your district are appended to the report, a comparison of the vital statistics of your district, with those of England and Wales, and also the administrative County of Monmouth, are set out in the accompanying table.

	BIRTH RATE.		DEATH RATE.	
	Live Births per 1,000 population	Still Births per 1,000 population	All Ages per 1,000 population	Under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births
England and Wales..	14·9	0·60	12·4	58
Monmouthshire ...	15·5	0·90	12·6	63·9
Tredegar U D.	15·99	0·94	11·92	73·96

Industrial Diseases.

The following are the diseases under this heading certified for the district during the past two years:—

			1936	1937
Nystagmus	...	...	20	8
Beat Hand	...	...	5	7
Beat Elbow	...	...	4	2
Beat Knee	...	...	7	18
Tenosynovitis of wrist	...	...	0	2
Dermatitis	...	...	0	0
			—	—
			36	37

The Registrar-General's figure of 21,140, given as the population (mid year) 1937, appears to be somewhat under estimated, which would, in that case, adversely effect the vital statistics generally.

Having regard however to all the circumstances of the area, the altitude and climatic conditions experienced, together with the little altered industrial situation, resulting in the continuance of much privation and poverty amongst many of the people, you will doubtless agree, taking into full consideration these and other factors governing the health of the district, that 1937 can be briefly summed up as "fairly satisfactory."

Section B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

To facilitate reference this list has been incorporated at the beginning of the report. In addition to the officers mentioned, Mr. A. H. Matthews (who holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board) was appointed Temporary Additional Sanitary Inspector as from September, 1937, for duties in connection with housing. Clerical assistance is also provided to the department, Mr. Kenneth Barker having been appointed to that position in September, 1936.

No development or changes have occurred during the year in the arrangements provided for the local Health Services in the area. In view of the National Fitness Campaign, however, and the Ministry's desire for publicity to be given to such services, it may be well to again include such information.

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens and samples are conducted at the County Council's laboratories, Newport

Ambulance Facilities.

Motor Ambulance owned by the District Council for dealing with infectious and other cases. A scale of charges governs the use of the ambulance by private persons, institutions, etc.

Motor Ambulance owned by the Tredegar Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., for colliery accident cases.

Ambulance Boxes.—Five of these boxes equipped and maintained by the District Council situate at different points along the main road through the area.

First Aid.—St. John's Ambulance Brigade. This movement has a very strong membership in the district.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

General

This is provided by the Nurses attached to the Tredegar Nurses' Home, the Central Home of the Monmouthshire Nursing Association. The Tredegar Workmen's Medical Aid Society contribute to the Nursing Home, and so free nursing and massage is provided for its members.

Infectious.

No Home Nursing facilities are provided.

Maternity.

In addition to the Maternity Nurses in the district (now practising under the County Council's Scheme for midwifery services) the 'Tredegar Nurses' Home have Maternity Nurses.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Anti Natal Clinic—Maternity Home, Market Street.
Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Infant Welfare—English Wesleyan Schoolroom, Harcourt Terrace.
Tuesdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

School Clinics

(a) Dental Clinic }
(b) Eye Clinic } Central Surgery

Tuberculosis.

King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association.

Visiting Station—Central Surgery, Church Street.
Thursdays, 12 noon.

Address of Tuberculosis Officer—Llanarth Road, Pontllanfraith, Mon.

Venereal Disease.

No local provisions for treatment. All cases sent to the Royal Gwent Hospital at Newport.

Hospitals.

(1) TREDEGAR PARK COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

Number of Wards	...	...	10
Number of Beds	...	...	50

General facilities—Nursing of surgical operations and accident cases, fractures, etc. Treatment by artificial sunlight and ultra-violet rays. X-Rays and screening of cases, etc.

Out-patients Department—9.30 a.m. daily.

(2) ASHVALE ISOLATION HOSPITAL (controlled by District Council)

Number of Wards	..	...	5
Number of Beds	...	...	20

General facilities—Isolation and treatment of infectious disease cases only.

(3) TY BRYN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTION (controlled by the Monmouthshire County Council).

Number of Wards	...	10 (including maternity and labour wards).
Number of Beds	...	221 (including sick and infirm wards).

General facilities—operating theatre and sterilizing room, usual infirmary conveniences.

(4) TREDEGAR AND DISTRICT MATERNITY HOME.

Number of Wards	...	...	4
Number of Beds	...	...	8

General facilities—for receiving maternity cases.

OTHER INFORMATION—ADDRESSES :—

RELIEVING OFFICERS—

- (a) Appin House, Kimberly Terrace, Tredegar.
- (b) 9, Railway View, Sirhowy, Tredegar.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS—

32, Market Street, Tredegar.

VACCINATION OFFICER—

Health Department, County Hall, Newport.

Section C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The supply has been excellent throughout the year. The total quantity of water drawn during the year amounted to 325,874,000 gallons, of which 104,188,000 gallons were delivered in bulk to the Bedwellty Urban District Council.

The High Level Water Supply Scheme, referred to in the last annual report was nearing completion at the close of 1937.

The Dukestown and Sirhowy districts are, as hitherto, supplied from the mains of the Ebbw Vale Urban District Council. Following the occurrence of a suspicious typhoid case in this part of the area (which later proved to be negative to blood test) a sample of water (together with a sample of the domestic milk supply) was taken from the house tap at 6 Butleigh Terrace, and submitted to bacteriological examination by the County Pathologist.

The report upon such sample of water reads as follows :—

“Organisms of the Enteric and Dysenteric Groups not isolated in cultivations made from this sample of water.”

“BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Blood Heat Organisms 15 per c.c. of sample.

B. Coli—absent from 20 c.c. of sample.

Streptococci—Absent from 20 c.c. of sample.

B. Enteriditis Sporogenes—Absent from 150 c.c. of sample.

REMARKS.

Bacteriologically this sample of water does not show any evidence of pollution.”

Waterworks Capacity.

Georgetown—

Storage Reservoir	...	14,000,000 gallons.
Service Reservoir	...	1,500,000 gallons.
Filter Beds	...	350,000 gallons.

Nantybweh—

Storage Reservoir	...	50,000,000 gallons.
Filtration Works	...	1,500,000 gallons.

Rainfall

The rainfall is that recorded at "Redesdale" by Mr. D. Walter Davies, M.Inst. Gas E., the Council's Gas and Water Engineer and Manager, at an elevation of 963 feet above ordnance datum.

1937.	inches.	1937.	inches.
January	11·08	July	3·26
February	8·81	August	1·15
March	5·38	September	2·67
April	4·36	October	4·74
May	2·31	November	2·65
June	1·67	December	4·48
			<hr/>
			52·56

There were 231 rain days and the greatest fall recorded was 11·51 inches on January 12th.

Previous yearly records taken at the same place are :—

1936	...	64·20	1924	...	65·67
1935	...	60·52	1923	...	60·73
1934	...	57·36	1922	...	45·82
1933	...	42·59	1921	...	27·49
1932	...	49·39	1920	...	51·70
1931	...	56·79	1919	...	40·80
1930	...	63·21	1918	...	50·44
1929	...	54·83	1917	...	41·95
1928	...	59·08	1916	...	47·01
1927	...	62·86	1915	...	44·17
1926	...	52·86	1914	...	56·87
1925	...	57·02	1913	...	61·09

Showing an average fall of 53·10 inches.

The average rainfall for 26 years (1881—1907) recorded at the "Willows" by the late Dr. G. A. Brown, at an elevation of 1,024 feet above ordnance datum, was 58·70 inches.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There were no important extension of sewerage works carried out during the year. Practically the whole of the district is well provided with stoneware

subsidiary sewers which are linked up to the main sewer laid along the river bed. The Western Valley (Mon.) Sewerage Board (of which the Council form a constituent Authority) have control of the trunk sewers. Damage by storm and subsidence caused to a section of the trunk sewer at the lower portion of the district has been remedied. This portion has been relaid in a diverted direction.

The cleansing and repair of choked and defective drainage systems, both public and private, is pressed for immediately upon discovery, the results of which will be gathered by the figures quoted under the heading of "sanitary inspection of the area."

Surface water drains and street gullies are on a separate system ultimately discharging into the river.

Again, attention has to be drawn to the disused Feeder at Dukestown. The condition of this conduit constitutes a public nuisance and steps should be taken accordingly to remove all cause for complaint.

Rivers and Streams.

Rising in the mountain moorland to the north of the district the river Howy gathers and takes its course passing through the town in a southerly direction traversing the whole length of the area, and so on its way down the valley. There are a number of small tributaries and conduits which take the overflows from the various ponds and drain the hills on either side.

Every vigilance has to be exercised to prevent the practice of dumping house and other refuse along its banks, which not only grossly pollutes the river, but adds greatly to the difficulties of the Port Authorities near the outfall.

The members of the Tredegar and Sirhowy Angling Society undertake the stocking with fish of the Shon Sheffreys Reservoir and several of the ponds in the district.

The Council have had under consideration four schemes for the prevention of flooding in certain parts of the district. These projects form the subject matter for application to the Commissioners for Special Areas for grant.

Closet Accommodation.

The conservancy system is now practically extinct, and there is no instance of a pail or privy closet existing in the populous or closely built up centres of the district.

The fixing of closet pans of the pedestal type for new erections and renewals is generally advised and acted upon. A substantial increase in the number of indoor waterclosets in recent years is noted.

Although the water carriage system is almost universal throughout the area much remains to be done (as will be seen by the figures given below) in the matter of the provision of efficient flushing apparatus to waterclosets,

An estimate of the number of each type of closet accommodation existing in the area at the close of 1937 is as follows :—

(a)	Number of pail or privy closets (including several of the chemical type) to isolated farms, cottages and other premises where there is no sewer available	... ..	53
(b)	Number of closets with fixed receptacles	... ..	10
(c)	„ „ „ „ movable „	... ..	5
(d)	„ „ water-closets (with flushing apparatus)	... ..	2395
(e)	„ „ „ „ (hand flushed)	... ..	2437

Public Cleansing.

It is true to again say that a fair share of attention by the Council has been given during the year to this very important branch of the Public Health Services, which is under the direct control of the Sanitary Department.

Much has been stated in recent reports as to the arrangements for the collection and disposal of house refuse. Without elaboration therefore, it can be said that the Council are pursuing the principle of a standardised mechanical fleet of vehicles for collection, and central sites and controlled tipping for disposal purposes.

The replacement of the two 30 cwt. motor lorries and one horse-drawn vehicle by two forward control house-refuse collecting machines, each having steel bodies of seven cubic yards capacity, fitted with sliding covers and automatic tipping gear, took place early in the year, sanction having been obtained to the raising of a five years loan on £718 to cover the cost.

Except for a few outlying parts of the area, a daily collection of house refuse is undertaken throughout. Fortunately there are no cesspools to clear, neither does the need for night soil collection exist. Repeated efforts are continually being made to induce householders and others to burn as much refuse as possible at their respective premises, and thus assist in reducing the heavy burden cast upon the department and themselves as ratepayers.

Much inconvenience and hindrance to the work of collection is caused by straying animals, mostly mountain ponies and sheep. Parading the streets, turning over the receptacles, they scatter the contents on the roadway, picking out the edible matter.

It has been possible to dismantle and remove several of the few remaining uncovered iron ashbins that were at one time scattered here and there in out-of-the-way places throughout the district, and it will be good to see the last of these communal abominations.

The Council have also under consideration such matters as the enforcement of regulation dustbins, salvage from refuse, etc.

The following extracts taken from the costing returns submitted for the year ended 31st March, 1937, will give some idea of the heavy cost of public cleansing :

House and Trade Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Total cost	...	...	...	£3815	0	0
Cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	175	4	0
„ „ premises	...	...	...	778	8	0
Cost, equivalent rate in the £	...	...	...	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
Percentage of rate 7'2.						
Estimated total refuse collected	...	...	...	15,050	tons	
„ weight per 1,000 population per day				37'87	cwts.	
„ cost per ton	...	...	...	5/1		

Street Cleansing.

Total cost	...	...	...	£1667	0	0
Cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	76	12	0
Cost, equivalent rate in the £	...	...	...	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

The above includes a grant made by the County Council for the cleansing of County Roads of £316.

Roads.

The mileage of roads in the area is as follows :—

Classified—

Class 1—A	465	...	..	2'52	miles
A	4048	...	...	4'01	„
Class 2 —B	4256	...	...	1'36	„
				7'89	„
Unclassified roads taken over		...	...	31'94	„
				39'83	„

The number of street gullies in the district is estimated at about 1,400.

*Sanitary Inspection of the Area.***WATER CLOSETS—**

Pail-closets converted into water-closets	...	...	0
New stone or brick water-closets erected	...	23}	34
Indoor water-closets provided	...	11}	
Existing closets on old culverts, etc., drained and diverted to sewer...			2
Closet drains relaid	...	...	5
Closet buildings renovated	...	...	71
New pans to water-closets fixed—pedestal type	...	75}	89
hopper type	...	14}	
Foul water-closets cleansed	...	...	182
Flush tanks and water supply to water-closets installed		...	48
Flush tanks and water supply to water-closets repaired		...	53

HOUSEDRAINS—

New stoneware housedrains provided	...	...	50
Housedrains relaid	...	...	9
Choked housedrains cleansed	...	...	241
New stoneware gully traps fixed to housedrains	...	...	62
Housedrains connected to sewers	...	...	3
Defective drainage systems remodelled (including the provision of inspection chambers and ventilating shafts)		...	53

URINALS—

New urinals constructed	...	...	2
Urinals repaired	...	...	1

HOUSING DEFECTS—

Eaves, troughing and downpipes provided or renewed	...	...	143
Eaves, troughing and downpipes repaired	...	...	101
Roofs stripped and reslated	...	...	4
Roofs repaired	...	...	100
Window frames and sashes repaired or renewed	...	...	148

HOUSING DEFECTS--*continued*—

Firegrates and ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	46
General repairs to houses carried out	...	...	149
Yards repaved or concreted	...	...	12
Internal floor pavements relaid	...	...	69

VARIOUS OTHER NUISANCES ABATED	78
--------------------------------	-----	-----	----

NOTICES SERVED—

Informal	...	...	215
Statutory	...	...	130

(Results contained in headings above)

INSPECTIONS AND RE-VISITS—

Common Lodging houses	...	...	112
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	79
Slaughter-houses	...	...	814
Shops, Stalls, etc.	...	...	392
Pigstyes, Stables, Chicken Cots, etc.	...	...	31
Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses)...	...	...	123
Housedrains and Water-closets	...	...	467
Housing inspections	...	...	729
Infectious Diseases (investigation and disinfections)	...	...	342
Various other inspections (including verminous infestations)	...	...	386

3,475

Smoke Abatement.

Informal action was sufficient for dealing with the few complaints of "smoke nuisances" received during the year. Statutory powers now operate under Sections 101-6 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Registered Buildings and Trades.

The total number of the respective registered premises within the district at the end of 1937 are as follows :—

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	2
Slaughter-houses	...	...	2
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	..	44
Milkshops	...	...	10
Bakehouses	...	..	24
Factories	..	...	35
Workshops	...	...	59

Common Lodging Houses.

Advantage is being taken of the amended statutory provisions as to registration, etc., of this class of premises, of which there are two in the district. The scarcity of casual labour has greatly diminished the need for such places within the area, and in one case, much of the available accommodation is falling into a state of dilapidation owing to non-use, due to the lack of patrons.

Slaughter Houses.

There are now only two slaughter houses in the district.

- (1) Registered premises situated near the centre of the town and owned by the Tredegar Public Buildings Company, where most of the slaughtering takes place.
- (2) Licensed premises situated at Highfield, Nantybwlch, privately owned.

A full description and details of both these premises have been given in earlier reports. Due credit has to be given to those responsible for the general cleanliness of these places, the liberal use of a copious supply of water, and early removal of offensive matter.

The number of animals killed for human consumption at these two slaughter houses during the year 1937 were as follows :—

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
(1)	1,546	937	11,803	4,599	18,885
(2)	97	57	721	279	1,154
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1,643	994	12,524	4,878	20,039

The number of licenses to slaughter animals issued during 1937 under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, were as follows :—

New Licenses granted	...	...	1
Renewals of Licenses granted...	...	...	26
			<hr/>
			27

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops

The total number of each of these respective registered premises show some slight change.

The majority of the cowsheds are on a small scale, housing on an average two or three cows only. Situated along the fringe of the area, they are mainly old stone structures, but in a number of instances modern improvements have been introduced, and on the whole general cleanliness is well maintained.

Proper and efficient means of cooling the milk and sterilisation of utensils, etc., are essential factors in the maintenance of a high standard of bacteriological purity. Elaborate equipment of this nature cannot be expected in very small dairies, but it has been shown in these cases that sound simple methods can be employed with excellent results.

The two licensed bottling establishments in the district for dealing with "Designated" milk possess modern facilities for the purpose, and the pasteurising plant at the Rookstone Dairy is an up-to-date installation in every particular.

The quantity of milk retailed at the milkshops in the area is very small, and sold merely as a "side line" in conjunction with other food articles. Covered receptacles are insisted upon at these places, yet samples of milk taken usually indicate a very low decolourisation factor.

A share of attention is given to places where "Ice Cream" is manufactured and sold; even so, registration of such premises cannot be required.

Bakehouses.

Routine inspection of the 24 retail bakehouses within your district was carried out during the year and the particulars recorded in the Register. There are no under-ground bakehouses, but in a few instances it was found necessary to draw the attention of the occupiers to the existence of sanitary defects, or the need of limewashing the premises, etc. In one instance, the old structure was totally demolished and replaced by a new erection in keeping with modern requirements. In general, it is pleasing to note a high standard of cleanliness, the discontinuance of the old practice of storing coke fuel in the baking room, the provision of suitable watercloset accommodation and adequate washing facilities.

Except for the family "cake making" at Christmastime, the custom of public baking is now almost a thing of the past.

Factories and Workshops.

The vast majority of the workers are engaged in coal mining and outside the colliery activities there are few places having many employees and are for the most part of the domestic type. A table setting out the particulars of inspection of factories and workshops is annexed.

Offensive Trades.

Except for a little in the way of blood boiling in the preparation of black puddings, fat melting, tripe boiling, and a small amount of gut scraping by the local butchers, and the trade of rag and bone dealer, the district is entirely without trades coming under this heading.

The new provisions contained in the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect to offensive trades, renders imperative the revision of the Council's existing Byelaws herein.

The Council have under consideration the making of Byelaws in respect to the trade or business of fish frying and that of rag and bone dealer.

Rag Flock Act, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district in which rag flock is manufactured, and it was not found necessary to take any action during the year at the places where it is sold.

Public Conveniences.

It can be safely said that no town of its size in the neighbourhood is better provided for than Tredegar in this direction.

During the past ten years or so the Council have done much to bring about these needed improvements.

The design and fittings of the four new public conveniences erected at various points along the main route through the town are on modern lines, and every effort is made to maintain them in a perfectly sanitary condition.

During the year under review, plans were prepared by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor (Mr. W. E. Jones) for the erection of a Ladies' and Gents' Public Convenience at a point near the Bush entrance to Bedwellty Park. This scheme, estimated to cost £1,262, was submitted to the Commissioners for Special Areas and a grant of 75 per cent. of such cost agreed to, the contract let, and the work put in hand in November, 1937.

Schools.

There are ten elementary and one higher grade school in the district, also a Mining and Technical Institute (known as the Thomas Richard's Memorial Institute). These are all under the control of the Monmouthshire Education Committee.

Each is provided with an adequate supply of water, with direct services from the mains.

Some of the older schools are in urgent need of renovation and remodelling with special attention to such matters as light, ventilation, type of watercloset accommodation, drainage, etc. It is understood that a scheme for the County, covering these matters is now under consideration.

Extensive additions to the higher grade school are in course of construction.

With regard to the occurrence of infectious diseases, Notices of Exclusion and Re-admission of all cases and contacts are transmitted to Headteachers.

During 1937, the number of school children in respect to which such notices were sent (cases and contacts) were :—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Total
Exclusion ...	116	77	3	196
Re-admission ...	79	76	3	158

Shops.

Generally speaking, it can be said that the shops of the area are of a fairly high standard and usually the occupiers are ready and willing to conform to any request for the promotion of hygiene and sanitary conditions. Since the inauguration, in 1935, of the Council's Electricity Undertaking the traders have not been slow in taking advantage of the added facilities afforded them in such matters as lighting, heating, refrigeration, etc., and numerous and varied appliances for these purposes have been installed. This is very helpful in administering the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, dealing with the health and comfort of the assistants employed, and materially assists in the prevention of contamination in the preparation and storage of foodstuffs. The renewal of the sanitary conveniences and the provision of washing facilities in a few added instances is noted during the year.

No Certificates of exemption under the above Act were issued during the year.

Public Mortuary

Use was made of the Public Mortuary during the year on 15 occasions for the retention of the bodies of 12 males and 3 females.

Without here entering into the controversial aspect of Cremation as against Earth Burial, the question of arrangements for Crematoria facilities should not be lost sight of.

Cinemas.

Extensive alterations were completed during the year to both the "Olympia" Theatre and the "Workmen's Hall." These improvements are very desirable from a public health standpoint, and special reference can be made to the excellent sanitary conveniences provided.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Council were amongst the pioneers in the provision of an open-air Swimming Bath, constructed in 1932. Admirably situated in Bedwellty Park it has a swimming pool capacity of 237,000 gallons and a bath enclosure of almost three acres in extent. The water, which is drawn from the town's supply, is treated by means of a Parterson's (London) Mechanical (under pressure) Filtration Plant, capable of effectually dealing with 44,000 gallons per hour.

	1936.	1937.
Total number of bathers for the season ...	21,558	28,534
Total number of spectators for the season ...	2,800	3,276

The results of examination of samples of bath water, taken on the 19th July, 1937, and submitted to chemical and bacteriological test by the County Pathologist are as follows:—

Chemical Examination.

Free Chlorine:—0.15 parts per 1,000,000. (The Chlorination Plant was not in use for 40 hours previously (week end).)

Appearance	...	Clear and sparkling.
Colour	...	Pale Green
Reaction	...	Alkaline to litmus
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	0.264 parts per 100,000.
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.021 do.
Oxygen absorbed from Potassium Permanganate after 4 hours...	0.030	do.
Chlorides	...	8.0 do.
Nitrates	...	.08 do.
Nitrites	...	Present
Total Solids	...	70.0 parts per 100,000.
Fixed Solids	...	60.0 do.
Volatile Solids	...	10.0 do.
Total Hardness	...	9.7° Clarke's Scale
Permanent Hardness...	...	9.0° do.
Temporary Hardness...	...	.7° do.
Poisonous Metals	...	Not detected

Bacteriological Examination.

Blood-heat Organisms	...	70 per ml.
B. Coli	...	Absent from 20 ml. of sample.
Streptococci	...	Not detected in 20 ml. of sample.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	...	Not detected in 150 ml. of sample.

REMARKS

This sample of water is satisfactory.

Verminous Infestations.

A large number of complaints of this nature were dealt with during the year, and much help and advice given in the matter of extermination of insect pests such as crickets, ants and beetles, etc.

National Rat Week (1st to 6th November) was duly observed and every effort made to co-operate in the destruction of rodents.

Particulars of the action taken for the eradication of bed bugs is tabulated below :

		Found to be infested	Disinfested
1. (a)	Council Houses	.. 3	3
	(b) Other Houses	... 55	53

N.B.—This includes a number of houses which were later demolished under slum clearance schemes. Further, it cannot be claimed that disinfestation has been 100 per cent. proficient in every case, and in some instances, reinfestation may occur.

2. The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs were the use of fumigants, liquid insecticidal spraying and in some instances the flame of a blow-lamp or the renewal of affected woodwork.
3. The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free before removal to Council Houses.
 - (a) In the case of ordinary tenancies being granted; inspection, and if necessary, the procedure as outlined in paragraph 2.
 - (b) In the case of rehousing under slum clearance; the Council undertake the removal of all household effects and their fumigation with a 2.5 per cent concentration by volume of Hydrogen Cyanide (H.C.N.). Unfortunately the Council do not possess steam disinfecting apparatus for dealing with bedding, etc.

4. The work of disinfection is carried out as far as possible by the local authority. A firm of contractors, specialising in the work, is engaged for fumigation by Hydrogen Cyanide (H.C.N.).
5. The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing, are those by way of routine housing inspections. As the Council's Housing Estate is increasing in size year by year, it is competent that the Council take into early consideration the advisability, or otherwise, of appointing a housing inspector or manager for the general supervision of their housing properties.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	57	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	64	6	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	2	—	—
Total	123	8	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :				
Want of Cleanliness ...				
Want of Ventilation ...	7	7	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation —	6	6	—	—
Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective ...	3	3	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of Underground	—	—	—	—
Bakehouse (s 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	18	18	—	—

Section D.

Housing.

Amongst the many phases of public health activity, the problem of Housing must of necessity take foremost place, as far as Tredegar is concerned, for some time to come.

For a generation or more gone by, the many instances of deplorable conditions under which numbers of the people were trying to exist were recited in each successive Annual Report. These comments passed unheeded, as a "voice of one crying in the wilderness." Now that public opinion has been roused in this matter, Tredegar, in common with other areas, is gallantly taking its share in the crusade against unfit dwellings.

In this respect, 1937 will stand out as marking the turning point in a bold and determined attempt to raise the general standard of housing of the district. The Council are to be congratulated on the very keen and lively interest displayed.

Much difficulty and delay has been experienced in securing suitable available building sites. However, by June of last year, 56 new houses were completed for slum clearance purposes. This allowed of the displacement and re-housing of a similar number of families, totalling 258 persons, and the demolition or closure of the old habitations as under :—

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| (a) Six Clearance Areas (confirmed
by the Ministry of Health,
23/9/36) | ... | ... | 34 houses demolished. |
| (b) Individual unfit houses | ... | ... | 7 houses demolished. |
| (c) Cellar dwellings | ... | ... | 15 cellar dwellings closed |

In addition to the above, the Ministry's sanction was obtained to the erection of 30 (out of a scheme for the provision of 66) three bedroomed, non-parlour type houses by the Council for the continuance of slum clearance work. The contract was let and work commenced on these houses in October, 1937. The growth of the Council's Housing Estate brings with it the question of amenities, social and otherwise, which should not be lost sight of.

Had the Council been successful in obtaining possession of the necessary land, no doubt sanction would have been forthcoming for the full compliment of 66 houses.

Moreover, the local authority have adopted a proposed housing programme, irrespective of the foregoing 122 already mentioned, as follows :—

- (a) The provision of 128 houses of various sizes and types for dealing with unfit dwellings (including tents, vans, sheds and similar structures).

(b) The erection of :—

20 Three-Bedroomed Houses.

24 Four-Bedroomed Houses.

20 Five-Bedroomed Houses.

—
64

in connection with the prevention and abatement of overcrowding.

Apart from slum clearance and overcrowding, the Urban Area of Tredegar possesses an enormous number of low standard dwellings, sadly lacking in the modern amenities which make for "fitness" in the home and of the individual, and fall short of the fulfilment of the requirements of the Housing and Public Health Acts.

Taking the long view and having regard to the future of the district, it would be a vital mistake to remain oblivious to these facts. It is the duty of the health department to persistently urge that the position be treated with grave concern, and strenuously pursue its efforts to brighten the drab environment, so that personal and domestic hygiene can be practiced as well as preached.

This statement is borne out, as members of the Council are well aware, by the constant flow of applications received for tenancies of Council houses and the fact that the list comprises well over 400 names is an indication of the acute shortage of decent accommodation.

It is somewhat pleasing to note a further reduction in the number of tents, vans, sheds and similar structures used for human habitation within the district.

The figures at the close of the year were as follows :—

Total number of such dwellings	Total number of occupants.				
	Adults		Children		
23	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	47	40	12	17	116

(As previously indicated all these places are now included in the Council's proposed slum clearance programme).

Plans for several new houses to be built by private enterprise were approved by the Council during the year, but not completed within that time. The total number of houses erected within the district during the present century (37 years) is 1,842, an average of approximately 50 houses per year. This shows that something like two-thirds of the total dwelling-houses of the area belong to an earlier period.

For the past seven years the figures are :—

1931	...	...	50 houses.
1932	...	...	Nil.
1933	...	...	4 houses.
1934	...	...	11 „
1935	...	...	14 „
1936	...	...	3 „
1937	...	..	56 „

It was necessary to take legal proceedings under the Public Healths Acts in respect to 34 houses. The results of such action at the close of the year, is set out below—

Complied following adjournment	...	...	13
Not complied following adjournment	...	...	2
Complied, upon making of Magistrates' Order	...		12
Not complied, upon making of Magistrates' Order	...		7
			<hr/> 34

Three Certificates was issued under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933.

HOUSING DATA.

A. 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

1	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	407
	(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	129
2	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	...	...	37
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	53
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation			119
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		...	281

2 REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	154
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :				
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...			Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	...	122
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices .			
(a) By Owner	...	...	81
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	..		Nil

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders (including 2 houses in respect of which demolition orders were made in 1936)	...	...	...	7

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made...	...	...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	2

It has to be noted that the Closing Orders in respect to the 15 cellar dwellings closed during the year were made in 1936.

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

(a) 1—Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	291
2—Number of families dwelling therein	...	302
3—Number of persons dwelling therein (1,368 adults, 447 children)	...	1,815

- (b) 1—Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during the year ... 71
 2—Number of persons concerned (326 adults, 114 children) ... 440
- (c) 1—Number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year ... 128
 2—Number of persons concerned (577 adults, 184 children) ... 761
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil
- (e) Up to the close of 1937, over-crowding was not deemed to be an offence within the district, the appointed day for that purpose being the first day of January, 1938 (as contained in the Order made by the Ministry of Health and cited as the Housing Act, 1936 (Operation of Overcrowding Provisions) Order (No. 2) 1937.

However, during that time, the work of measurement of rooms and compiling Form B in respect to the working-class houses of the district was proceeding apace, and in that way many new cases came to light. On the other hand, there is no doubt that this work had its effect in bringing about the large number of cases abated.

As a matter of interest I would mention a case where a woman was found to be occupying one room (having a floor area of 66 square feet) and thereby creating a case of overcrowding.

It is a source of satisfaction that the displacement and re-housing of the 56 families under slum clearance resulted in the abatement of 29 cases of overcrowding, affecting [130 adults, 52 children] ... 182 persons

In regard to the 329 houses owned by the Local Authority, overcrowding therein increased slightly during the year, the latter position being as follows :—

Number of houses overcrowded	...	...	29
Affecting [157 adults, 44 children]	...	...	201 persons

Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

The importance of maintaining a "safe" milk supply for the district is a matter calling for constant and close attention.

Dairy farming cannot be said to form a staple industry in the area, as the total number of milch cows does not exceed 200 head. It can therefore be readily understood that the bulk of the supply has to be imported, and is derived from the more rural parts of Monmouthshire and the adjacent Counties. Much of this milk is pasteurised and bottled; that retailed by the Co-operative Society at a Depot outside the area, and a large quantity at the Rookstone Dairy, Queen Street, where an up-to-date plant is installed. Almost all the milk as supplied to the Schools in the district is treated in this way, and made up into third-of-a-pint bottles. In addition to this, an appreciable gallonage of Tuberculin Tested Milk is received daily, in connection with which two licences for bottling establishments were issued.

Every endeavour is continuously made to ensure that the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and other enactments relating to milk, are being observed so as to guard against contamination at all stages. Generally speaking, the willing co-operation of the traders concerned in these matters has to be acknowledged, but there is, none-the-less, ample room for improvement in some instances.

In respect to Registration, Licensing and Sampling, the following details are submitted :—

REGISTRATION—The number of Certificates of Registration issued were—

PREMISES—Farms and other premises used as Dairies				...	1
PERSONS—Retail Purveyors of Milk :—					
Producers	...	1	}	...	2
Non-Producers	...	1			
Wholesale Producers of Milk	...	Nil	}	...	Nil
Wholesale Traders of Milk	...	Nil			

The state of the registers at the end of the year was as follows :

REGISTERED PREMISES—

Cowsheds and Dairies	...	44	}	...	54
Milkshops	...	10			

Wholesale Purveyors of Milk :—

Producers	14	} 21
Non-Producers	7	

LICENCES—GRADED MILKS. The following Licences were issued for the year 1937 under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Tuberculin Tested Milk—

Licences in respect to Bottling Establishments	..	2
Dealer's Licence	...	1

Pasteurised Milk.

Licences in respect to Pasteurisation Establishments..	1
Dealers' Licences 	2

SAMPLING OF MILK—Working in conjunction with the Health Department of the County Council all samples taken in the district, including milk as supplied to the schools, were submitted to bacteriological examination by the County Pathologist.

The following tabulation and notes briefly summarise the results.

GRADED MILKS—

Grade.	Number of samples which	
	satisfied Test.	Did not satisfy Test.
Tuberculin Tested ...	11	7
Pasteurised (Phosphatase Test also carried out) ...	9	NIL
	20	7

REGISTERED PERSONS—

Retail Purveyors of Milk resident within the district	...	51	} 55
Retail Purveyors of Milk resident outside the district	...	4	

ROUTINE SAMPLES (including school milk)—

	Local Producers	Producers outside the district.	Total.
Number of samples conforming to a satisfactory standard ...	26	21	47
Number of samples which can be looked upon as generally satisfactory	5	12	17
Number of samples which can- not be looked upon as satis- factory	10	27	37
	41	60	101

B. Typhosus, B. Diphtheriæ and B. Tuberculosis was not detected in any of the samples by microscopical examination.

Copies of the reports were in each case sent to the persons concerned, and where necessary, stressing the need for improvement, which usually was effected in repeat samples taken.

Further to these bacteriological examinations guinea-pig inoculation with mixtures of certain of these samples were made. In one local instance a positive result to Tuberculosis was obtained. Following clinical veterinary inspection of the cows at the farms concerned, and the taking of additional individual samples, the offending animal was ultimately traced, and finally slaughtered and disposed of under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Meat and other Foods Inspection.

It has to be repeated that systematic inspection of the food supply of the district has been carried out throughout the year, and all the attention possible given to this very necessary duty. All places where food is prepared, deposited and exposed for sale have been kept under observation.

On the whole, supplies have been of a very satisfactory standard, especially home-killed meat. Food articles of a deleterious nature has been readily surrendered by the traders, and their disposal promptly and properly attended to.

The provisions of the various Acts and Orders governing the sale of food were, generally speaking, duly observed. It was however found necessary to take Police Court proceedings in respect to certain offenses under Part II of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, namely :—

(a) Failing to notify the Local Authority that certain carcase and organs is or may be diseased.

(b) Removing certain organs before being inspected by an officer of the Local Authority.

Penalties totalling £10/16/0 were imposed.

The following is a list of meat and other articles of food found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and therefore destroyed.

MEAT—

13,220 lbs. Beef				
68 lbs. Chilled Beef				
3,768 lbs. Pork				
284 lbs. Mutton				
28 lbs. of Chilled Mutton				
<hr/> 17,368 lbs.	Tons 7	Cwts. 15	Qrs. 0	Lbs. 8
8,365 lbs. Offal	3	14	2	21
396 lbs. Bacon				
45 lbs. Sausage				
5½ lbs. Cooked Meats				
<hr/> 446½ lbs.		3	3	20½

FISH—

72 lbs. various			2	16
-----------------	--	--	---	----

OTHER FOODS—

315½ lbs. Fruits (various)				
32 lbs. Vegetables				
496 lbs. Miscellaneous				
<hr/> 843½ lbs.		7	2	3½

Canned Foods ... 518 containers

Bottled Preserves ... 204 containers

Total approximate weight:—

Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
12	8	1	13

Adulterations, etc.—The Council are not an authority under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and kindred Acts and Regulations. The chemical and bacteriological examination of food is undertaken by the County Council.

Nutrition—No special work was carried out by the Council, or special investigation made on the subject of nutrition.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ..	722	921	994	12,524	4,878
Number inspected ...	710	895	830	8,250	4,620
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	1	—	4	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned (approx. figure) ...	8	35	3	1,350	165
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis ...	1.12	4.02	0.36	16.41	3.59
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	19	—	—	29
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned (approx. figure) ...	10	140	—	—	320
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	1.54	17.76	—	—	7.55

Section F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Brief Review.

NOTIFICATIONS.—A comparison of the rates per 1,000 population of notifications received for the year 1937 is as follows:—

	England and Wales.	Tredegar Urban Area
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2'33	6'19
Diphtheria	1'49	1'56
Enteric Fever	0'05	0'00
Erysipelas	0'37	1'18
Pneumonia	1'36	2'55

It will be noted that with the exception of Smallpox and Enteric Fever, the figures for the Tredegar Urban Area are higher than those for England and Wales. On the other hand, I think it can be claimed that the number of "missed cases" were almost negligible. This, possibly, is explained by the fact that full advantage is taken by the inhabitants at large of the very excellent Medical Service provided through the medium of the Medical Aid Society and is a tribute to the vigilance exercised, and the early notification of all suspicious cases by the Medical Practitioners, thus reducing the tendency to the spread of such diseases. It is gratifying to be able to report that no serious epidemics occurred in the district throughout the year.

Reference to the accompanying Tables (Nos. 1 to 4) will give fuller details of the prevalence, distribution and mortality from notifiable diseases.

Small-Pox. No cases. (Chicken-pox was not notifiable during the year)

Scarlet Fever. Again, it has to be said that this endemic disease was prevalent throughout the year, the lowest figures recorded being for the months of February, January and August respectively. The occurrence of the cases were more or less in scattered form distributed in practically all parts of the district in turn. In a few instances only were injections of streptococcus anti-toxin (Scarlatina) resorted to, the disease being mainly of a mild type, and there were no deaths.

- 42 cases were below 5 years of age.
- 47 cases were between 5 and 10 years of age.
- 35 cases were between 10 and 20 years of age.
- 6 cases were between 20 and 35 years of age.
- 1 case was in the 35-45 years age group.

Where suitable arrangements for isolation could be made, patients were treated at home 53 cases were, however, removed to hospital.

Diphtheria. Following up what has been said of this disease (a dread disease as far as child life is concerned) in recent reports, it is perhaps unfortunate to have to record two deaths from this cause for the year.

It will be seen that there were 66 admissions to hospital. This figure includes a number of cases proving to be suspicious only of diphtheria, and isolated as a precautionary measure.

Prompt use continues to be made of diphtheria antitoxin, where permissible, which is also provided by the local authority, to the medical practitioners of the district as required.

In conjunction with the County Health Department work in connection with the artificial immunisation against diphtheria in the schools of the district was first undertaken in 1935. The incidence and mortality figures for the previous year and onwards are:—

1934	...	Notificatiens	171.	Deaths	8.
1935	...	Notifications	53.	Deaths	1.
1936	...	Notifications	42.	Deaths	1.
1937	...	Notifications	33.	Deaths	2.

During the June and September Quarters of the year under review, further immunisation work was carried out by Dr. Wm. Panes, of the County Medical Staff, particulars of which are briefly summarised below:—

Number of School Children Schick Tested—

Showing Positive Results	...	46
Showing Negative Results	...	64
		<hr/>
		110

Number of School Children injected with Diphtheria Prophylactic T.A.F.—

Receiving 1 injection	...	14
Receiving 2 injections	...	43
Receiving 3 injections	...	497
		<hr/>
		554

(The above includes a small number of children below school age brought to the respective schools for the purpose.)

In addition to milk samples and other specimens, no less than 414 swabs were submitted to the County Laboratories for examination irrespective of those sent by the Medical Practitioners of the area.

In these and other matters the Council's best thanks are due to Dr. D. Rocyn Jones, the County Medical Officer, and his staff for their kind co-operation and assistance at all times.

Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid). Happily the district has been free from diseases of this character.

Two query Paratyphoid patients were admitted to Hospital. Both proved negative to test, but in one instance death supervened.

Two definite Enteric cases were admitted to the Council's Isolation Hospital, from an outside area, one terminated fatally, while the other patient recovered.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. Notified cases, namely :—

Puerperal Fever	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	4

show a marked reduction compared to previous years. (Dating from October of the year, these diseases are now grouped under the one heading of Puerperal Pyrexia). Notwithstanding this encouraging feature, however, it is a matter of some concern that three deaths resulted from puerperal causes, sending up the maternal death rate to more than double that for England and Wales.

Rates per 1,000 total births (live and still)—

Notifications.

Puerperal Fever	} ...	England & Wales	Tredegar U.D.
Puerperal Pyrexia		13'93	13'96

Deaths (Maternal Mortality)

	England & Wales		Tredegar U.D.
Puerperal Sepsis	...	0'94	2'79
Other Puerperal Causes...		2'17	5'58
Total	...	3'11	8'38

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. One notification was received. Recovery is reported in this case.

Measles—was not notifiable during the year. Its prevalence was responsible for two (male) deaths.

No local action was taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

Erysipelas. The number of cases reported for the year is the highest since 1934.

1937	...	...	25	Notifications
1936	...	...	21	Notifications
1935	...	...	22	Notifications
1934	...	...	29	Notifications
1933	...	...	36	Notifications

A comparison of the case rate per 1,000 population with that for England and Wales indicates a very high incidence.

Pneumonia. It will be observed from the figures quoted below that 1937 had a larger number of notifications and deaths from this cause, than for several years past. The mortality amongst males numbered 12 as against 4 females.

Year.	Notifications.	Deaths.
1937	54	16
1936	52	10
1935	33	13
1934	47	13
1933	52	19

According to age groups, deaths from Pneumonia for the past four years :

Age Groups.	1934	1935	1936	1937
Under 1 year	3	6	5	1
1 to 5 years	3	3	1	2
5 to 10 years	—	—	—	2
10 to 45 years	—	1	—	3
45 to 65 years	5	2	2	3
65 years and over	2	1	2	5

Acute Poliomyelitis. One case was reported, and the child sent to an Orthopædic Hospital for special treatment.

<i>Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.</i>	}	No cases notified.
<i>Malaria and Dysentery</i>		
<i>Encephalitis Lethargica</i>		

Influenza was responsible for four deaths. In the early part of the year, posters were displayed and leaflets distributed throughout the district dealing with the prevention of Influenza, and the precautions to be taken to avoid attack.

The need did not arise for special attention to such other diseases as locally contracted anthrax, epidemic jaundice, rheumatic fever, undulant fever, glandular fever or psittacosis. No special comment can therefore be made regarding same.

By arrangement with the County Health Department a supply of the drug Streptocide is available to the Medical Practitioners of the district.

Prevention of Blindness. No action was taken by the Local Authority under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

Certain Other Diseases

DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Cause	Sex	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total
Heart Disease ...	M	—	—	2	3	12	22	70
	F	—	1	—	—	11	19	
Cancer ...	M	—	—	—	—	6	3	20
	F	—	—	—	1	7	3	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	M	—	—	—	1	3	5	20
	F	—	—	—	—	5	6	
Diabetes ..	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Nephritis ...	M	—	—	—	—	2	4	9
	F	—	—	1	—	1	1	
TOTALS ...		—	1	3	5	48	65	122

Cancer. This malignant disease accounted for 20 deaths. (This number is exactly two-thirds the total for the previous year). The localisation of the disease or organs effected in these cases were :—

	Males	Respective Ages.
Stomach	... 6	49, 52, 61, 63, 69 and 71
Colon	... 1	69
Epiglottis	... 1	62
Pleura	... 1	63
	<hr/> 9	

	Females.	Respective Ages.
Pancreas	... 3	48, 50 and 63
Breast	... 2	39 and 72
Uterus	... 2	63 and 63
Vulva	... 1	59
Stomach	... 1	58
Colon	... 1	67
Oesophagus	... 1	67
	<hr/> 11	

Heart Disease. The total of 70 deaths from this cause constitutes 27·77% or a little over one-quarter of the total deaths for the year.

Isolation Hospital Facilities.

The Council had under consideration the Scheme prepared by the Monmouthshire County Council under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, in connection with the provision of hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases within the County, and it was resolved to make representation to the Ministry of Health against the Scheme.

Several Meetings of a Conference (convened by the Bedwellty Urban District Council) of representatives of all the County Districts comprised in No. 1 Area of the Scheme, were held in September of the year, but no definite decisions were taken.

Meanwhile, the requirements of the district in this direction have been amply met, and much good work continues to be accomplished at the Council's Ashvale Isolation Hospital, where a competent and qualified staff are engaged, under the direction of Miss Robjohns (Matron)

The particulars of the number of patients treated at the Ashvale Isolation Hospital during 1937 are :—

	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid	Meningitis	Total
January	9	3	1	...	13
February	4	2	1	...	7
March	4	11	1	1	17
April	6	5	...	...	11
May	6	5	...	1	12
June	14	4	...	...	18
July	1	...	...	...	1
August	6	2	...	1	9
September	3	4	1	...	8
October	13	5	...	...	18
November	6	8	...	...	14
December	9	6	...	...	15
Total for year	81	55	4	3	143
Cases from out- side Districts	15	2	2	...	19
Tredeggar Area	66	53	2	3	124
Cases died	2	...	2	2	6
Tredeggar Area	2	...	1	2	5
Outside					
Tredeggar Area ...		...	1	...	1

Tuberculosis.

The figures relating to new cases and mortality during 1937, arranged according to age groups, will be found in Table X. at the end of the report. Reference to the totals given below, together with those for several previous years will be useful for the purpose of comparison.

YEAR	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Respiratory	Non Respiratory	Respiratory	Non Respiratory
1937	36	12	13	3
1936	32	19	10	9
1935	16	8	19	3
1934	23	10	13	2
1933	25	18	21	4
1932	21	25	15	3
1931	33	23	16	2

The ratio per 1,000 estimated resident population for the year 1937 is as follows—

New Cases (all forms)	...	2.27
Deaths (all forms)	...	0.75

The ratio of Tuberculosis deaths per 1,000 deaths (all causes) is—

Pulmonary	...	51.58
Non-pulmonary	...	11.90
All forms	...	63.49

approximately 1 in 16.

The state of the Tuberculosis register at the commencement and at the close of 1937 was as follows—

Date	Males		Females		Totals
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Pulmonary Non-	
1st Jan., 1937 ...	93	93	109	60	355
31st Dec., 1937 ...	92	86	103	47	328

This gives a ratio of notified cases per 1,000 population at the end of the year of 15.51.

Total number of notifications of admissions to [Form I] and discharged from [Form II] Institutions during 1937 were :

		MALES		FEMALES	
		Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Admissions	...	15	4	7	nil
Discharges	...	12	3	9	nil

There were no non-notified tuberculosis deaths.

Of the total of 51 new cases, three (one pulmonary and two non-pulmonary) cases were added to the register and brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification, a ratio of 1 in 17.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

It was found necessary for the Council to arrange for the destruction of soiled bedding in certain cases, and compensate accordingly.

The following report has kindly been supplied by Dr. J. Glyn Jones, the Tuberculosis Physician, West Monmouthshire Area, The King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association :—

Tredegar Tuberculosis Clinic.

Report for the year ended December, 31st, 1937.

Total number of new cases examined at the Clinic during the year	...	...	...	127
Total number of new School cases examined during the year	...	...	...	31
Number of cases diagnosed as—				
(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	26	}	34
(b) Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	8		
Total number of attendances at the Clinic	...	...	...	660
Number of patients treated in Hospitals	...	...	...	30
Number of patients treated in Sanatoria	...	...	...	8

In conclusion, I again desire to place on record my appreciation of the continued and willing support of the Council throughout the year, and to acknowledge the diligent and valuable services rendered the Department by your Sanitary Inspectors, and also the very excellent manner in which your Matron and Staff have carried out their duties at your Isolation Hospital.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

EDWIN T. H. DAVIES,

M.D., M.S. (LOND.) F.R.C.S. (ENG.)

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 1.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1937.
(Other than Tuberculosis)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												
	AGE GROUPS (Years)												
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total at all Ages
Scarlet Fever	...	4	9	11	18	47	25	10	6	1	...	...	131
Diphtheria	...	1	1	2	7	13	6	2	1	...	...	...	33
Pneumonia	...	2	1	6	4	8	2	5	7	7	10	2	54
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	3	25
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	3	7	11	20	29	68	33	15	23	15	21	5	250

TABLE II.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Incidence during each month of the year 1937.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever	2	1	11	17	10	15	9	6	10	13	17	20	131
Diphtheria	1	3	4	4	3	8	...	3	...	4	2	1	33
Pneumonia	10	7	11	6	4	...	2	3	3	1	3	4	54
Erysipelas	...	...	3	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	4	25
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	13	11	29	29	22	27	14	15	17	20	24	29	250

TABLE III.

Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1937.

(Allocation to different parts of the District)

DISTRICT	Tuber- culosis new cases	Scarlet Fever	Pneu- monia	Diph- theria	Puer- peral Fever	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Erysip- elas	Ophthal- mia Neonat- orum	Acute Poliom- yelitis	Total
Georgetown	5	8	8	5	...	...	1	...	...	27
Lower Area (Town)	6	29	6	7	...	1	4	...	...	53
Bedwelty Pits	...	5	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	6
Troedrhigwair	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Central (Town)	6	27	8	3	...	1	4	...	1	50
West (Town)	11	25	10	4	...	1	4	...	...	55
Ashvale (including Charles Street)	7	12	9	8	...	...	4	1	...	41
Tafarnaubach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevil and Nantybwrch	1	6	4	1	...	...	4	...	...	16
Scwrfa and Dukestown	6	14	3	3	1	1	2	...	...	30
Sirhowy	5	1	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	13
	48	131	54	33	1	4	25	1	1	298

TABLE IV.

Analysis of Deaths from Notifiable Diseases, 1937.

(Other than Tuberculosis).

DISEASE.	DEATHS, AGE GROUPS.												
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total all Ages
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Diphtheria	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	5	16
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	2
TOTALS	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	4	1	3	5	21

TABLE V.
Adoptive Acts adopted by the Council.

Name of Act.	Date of Resolution of Adoption.	Date on which Resolution took effect.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890— Part IV. ...	20th Nov., 1894	7th Jan., 1895
Part III. ...	22nd Nov., 1898	1st Jan., 1899
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ...	25th Oct., 1898	1st Dec., 1898
Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	21st Feb., 1893	5th April, 1893
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907— Sections 30, 31, and 33 of Part II. and Part VI. ...	6th Dec., 1910	29th April, 1911
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907— Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 32, comprised in Part II., and Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50, comprised in Part III.; and Part V. ...	7th Jan., 1913 4th Nov., 1914	28th July, 1913 1st April, 1915
Notification of Births Act, 1907 (Adopted by County Council for whole of County)		
Public Health Act, 1925— Parts II. to V. (inclusive) ...	24th Nov., 1925	1st Feb., 1926
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, Section I. ..	16th March, 1934	—

NOTE—Several of the above enactments were repealed as from the operation of the Public Health Act, 1936.

TABLE VI.

Vital Statistics of whole District, 1925-1937.

Name of District—TREDEGAR.

Year	Population estimated to middle each year.	Births.		Nett deaths belonging to the district.			
		Num- ber.	Rate	Under One Year		At all Ages	
				Num- ber	Rate 1000 net Births	Num- ber	Rate
1925	26,380	625	23·69	49	80·0	291	11·03
1926	25,580	554	21·65	47	84·83	254	9·92
1927	25,330	503	19·85	48	95·42	284	11·21
1928	24,440	472	19·31	25	52·96	275	11·17
1929	24,280	450	18·12	28	62·2	272	11·11
1930	24,280	437	17·99	28	64·53	252	10·37
1931	23,370	473	20·23	45	95·13	215	11·76
1932	23,010	451	19·60	36	79·82	252	10·95
1933	22,670	366	16·14	32	87·43	260	11·46
1934	22,420	379	16·9	20	52·77	272	12·13
1935	22,120	355	16·04	23	64·78	248	11·21
1936	21,780	362	16·62	18	49·72	277	12·71
1937	21,140	338	15·99	25	73·96	252	11·92

TABLE VII

Causes of Death (Registrar General's Returns)

1936		1937			
M.	F	CAUSES OF DEATH.		M	F
155	122	ALL CAUSES		138	114
		Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid Fever			
1	1		...	...	...
...	...	Measles	...	2	...
...	...	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...
1	..	Whooping Cough	...	...	...
1	...	Diphtheria	...	...	2
2	...	Influenza	...	3	1
4	6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	3	10
3	6	Other tuberculous diseases	...	3	...
...	1	General Paralysis of the insane	...	...	...
...	...	tabes dorsalis	...	2	..
...	...	Syphilis	...	...	...
18	12	Cancer, malignant disease	...	9	11
3	5	Diabetes	...	2	1
11	7	Cerebral hæmorrhage,	...	9	11
50	42	Heart disease	...	39	31
12	3	Other circulatory diseases	...	8	5
6	4	Bronchitis	...	7	5
8	2	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	12	4
1	2	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...
4	...	Peptic ulcer	...	2	...
...	1	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	2
2	1	Appendicitis	...	...	...
...	2	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	..	1
2	3	Other digestive diseases	...	1	3
1	2	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	6	3
...	...	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	1
...	3	Other puerperal causes	...	...	2
4	4	Congenital debility and malform-	...	7	10
4	1	ation, premature birth	...	2	2
2	...	Senility	...	...	...
8	3	Suicide	...	7	2
6	11	Other violence	...	14	7
1	...	Other defined diseases	...	...	..
1	...	Ill defined or not known	...	...	..
9	9	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total	13	12
9	9		Legitimate	13	11
...	...		Illegitimate	..	1
179	183	LIVE BIRTHS	Total	172	166
170	176		Legitimate	167	157
9	7		Illegitimate	5	9
18	13	STILLBIRTHS	Total	9	11
17	13		Legitimate	9	11
1	...		Illegitimate	...	...
21,780		POPULATION		21,140	

TABLE VIII.

Infantile Mortality—1937.

	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Malformation Premature Birth .. Debility and Marasmus Birth Deformity ...	10	3	...	1	14	1	1	1	...	17
Birth Injury	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis (Infantile Diarrhoea)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	12	4	...	1	17	3	2	2	1	25

TABLE IX.
Infantile Mortality (Allocation to Wards) 1937.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Georgetown	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	F	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Central	M	...	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	4
	F	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	3
Sirhowy	M	1	..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
	F	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
West	M	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	F	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	6
Totals	M	2	2	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	.	13
	F	2	...	2	1	1	..	2	...	...	2	2	12
Totals	...	4	2	5	3	3	1	2	...	...	3	2	25

TABLE X.

*Tuberculosis.**New Cases and Mortality during 1937.*

(according to Age Groups)

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
0	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	1	3	2	...	...	1	...
15	10	7	2	1	2	1	2	...
25	3	6	...	1	...	9	...	...
35	2	4	2	...	1	...	...	...
45	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
Totals	18	18	8	4	3	10	3	...

TABLE XI.
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population, 1937

	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence
England and Wales ...	12·4	0·00	...	0·02	0·01	0·04	0·07	0·45	0·54
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	12·5	0·01	...	0·03	0·01	0·04	0·08	0·39	0·45
140 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations of 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	11·9	0·00	...	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·42	0·42
London Administrative County	12·3	0·00	...	0·01	0·01	0·06	0·05	0·38	0·51
Tredegar Urban District	11·92	0·00	...	0·09	0·00	0·00	0·09	0·19	0·43

